

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1863.

**DIRECT RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.**

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For New-York—Wm. A. Astor, Alexander T. Stewart, August Belmont, George C. Doane, Marion O. Roberts, Leavenworth, Jerome, Erastus Corning, Robert B. Morris, David Hosford, Samuel L. M. Bayard, George A. Soule, John Knobell, Henry G. Claffin, John C. Frémont.

For Pennsylvania—Samuel W. Merrick, Joseph Patterson, Joseph Harrington, Simon Cameron, Charles Macaulay, James M. Pinchot.

For Massachusetts—John M. Forbes, J. Wiley Edmunds, Amos A. Lawrence, Franklin Haven, Wm. Claffin, George French.

For Connecticut—John A. Bushnell, Henry Troubridge, A. H. Huntington.

For Delaware—Augustine Dupont, Wm. Cannon.

For Maryland—George Brown.

For Washington—George W. Biggs, Henry D. Cooke.

The bill was read twice, and is of course where the Committee can control it.

**RE-EMPLOYMENT OF JAY COOKE & CO.**

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## HOMICIDE BY A WOMAN.

The Treasury Building was the scene of a deliberate murder this afternoon by a woman. Miss Louisa E. Devolyn, as she gave her name to the police, from Janesville, Wisconsin, waited in the hall for a Bank teller, clerk named Burroughs, and on his appearance at the expiration of his hours of work, she coated him reproached him furiously, drew a revolver, and fired at him twice with a deliberate interval of aim. He was shot through and through, and died in a few minutes. 'Twas the old story of wrong, desertion and flogging wife. She came here once before a year ago for her revenge or justice was put off temporarily and was afterward put off permanently by his marrying another woman. She came again and squared her accounts with the pistol.

## GEN. MEADE'S CONFIRMATION.

Wednesday afternoon has been set apart in the Senate for the discussion of the confirmation of Gen. Meade, nominated for a Major-General in the regular army.

## INFORMATION ABOUT GENERALS.

A list sent into the Senate to-day of all general officers in the service of the United States on the first of January comprises—six Major-Generals and two hundred and sixty-seven Brigadiers, making a total of three hundred and thirty-three. Two hundred and forty-five are in command, two hundred of whom are Brigadier-Generals. Eight Brigadier and twelve Major-Generals are awaiting orders; one Major-General and fourteen Brigadiers are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Sieckle, Ricketts, Ashby, Burnham, O. Tyler, Schimmelpenning, Paul, Graham, Underwood, Conner, McLean, Bradley, Long, Fagan and Standard. Two Brigadier-Generals, Hayes and Duffie, are prisoners of war. Gen. Hayes is now released on parole, attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in the prisons. It is in contemplation to dismiss from the service these brigadiers as supernumerary and worthless.

## REVENUE SWINDLING.

The Internal Revenue Department here has notice of notorious swindling in Ohio and Massachusetts by a pretended Revenue messenger, named Thomas W. Flanner, and evasions its employes and the public against his will.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief-Judge Chase read his first Opinion to-day in the case of the Cincinnati, to the effect that the capture of New-Orleans by Butler and Farragut did not terminate the blockade. The opinion was remarkable for every lawyer-like quality. Justice Nelson alone dissenting.

## SEVEN-THIRTIES.

In November, December and January, the sale of seven-thirties by the national banks has amounted to \$60,000,000.

## PAT OF MEN IN THE FIELD.

Senator Wilson's excellent bill to increase the pay of officers and soldiers now in the field, will give the men thirty cents a day more, and officers eighty cents and freedom from taxation.

Lieutenants and captains in front of the enemy will get about \$60 a year more than they now do. Generals and officers on detached service serving in the rear are excluded from this benefit. Their opposition to the bill may make the people's help necessary to pass it.

To the Associated Press.

## WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1863.

## MILDER OF A CLEER.

This afternoon Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the office of the Controller of the Currency, was shot by a young woman named Mary Harris from Chicago. She approached him in the Treasury building and discharged a pistol, inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She subsequently told conflicting stories as to the reasons for the commission of the deed.

## RESCUE OF OLD REGIMENTS.

The principle announced in the telegrams, he remarks, has not been applied to all soldiers transferred into the service to fill up old regiments, as it was held impossible to subsequent enrollment in 1861; but the principle applied to such cases has been to hold them for the term of service for which they were mustered in, taking the number of men as conclusive evidence of the same, if a man was transferred with the time remaining, if it was not sufficient by express authority of the War Department. It is believed, also, that in all existing cases existing cases where bounties were paid, the bounty received by soldiers corresponds with the muster in rolls.

**Mr. Richardson on the Condition of Union Prisoners.**

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1863.

By special invitation Mr. Richardson, the escaped Tribune correspondent, addressed the United States Christian Commission on Saturday, giving a detailed statement of the condition of our prisoners at Salisbury, and showing conclusively that the horrors to which they are subject are not the result of a secret conspiracy, but are systematic, intentional and deliberate on the part of the Richmond authorities. The meeting was large and composed of delegates from all sections of the country.

Nearly every one was moved to tears by the tale of suffering, and a unanimous determination was declared by the members of the Commission not to rest until they had done something effective for the relief of our prisoners. At the conclusion of Richardson's remarks, a delegate moved that, as the numbers on yesterday had taken the President of the United States by surprise, they now felt equally gratified, and honored to grasp the hand of one who had suffered so long in the prisons of the South, and who was so nobly deter-

mined to secure relief for his comrades in the misery from which he had just escaped. The motion was carried amid cheers. Each member of the audience in turn shook hands with Mr. Richardson, and gave him a greeting which surprised and moved him.

**How Gen. Butler was Stopped in his Exchange of Prisoners.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

Gen. Butler, on taking command of the Department of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, found that the important business and sacred duty of exchange of our prisoners had fallen on our side, first, into a wrangle about an alleged false count, and after into personal quarrels openly maintained and professed. He succeeded in getting the business in order, but transferred to himself, and immediately went to work to exchange the thousands of Union soldiers languishing and dying in the Rebel slaughter pens. Commissioner Gold was absent, empty, and in possession of the advantages of position. But to all who knew Butler's tact, patience, sagacity and persuasiveness, it was not a wonder to see the resumed negotiations begin suddenly into a long and friendly conference inside of Fortress Monroe, between the Rebel agent and the "Boss" that had been outlawed by the Rebel government. At this conference the jam of difficulties in which Meridian on our side, and the Richmond authorities on the other, had got the subject of exchange, was disentangled and set free.

Butler took the exchanges in motion—silence as to his purpose about the no room-making no obstructive point of the nego, but incapable as both in determination to popularize this new borrowing of the people's money. Mr. Cooke declined the service, for reasons considerate and courteous to the National Banks in charge of the business. But their system of disposing of the loan has not been successful. The Treasury needs money from its \$3,000,000, and so far the Treasury has raised its solicitation to Mr. Jay Cooke to take charge of the loan, on the same terms that he did the \$5,200,000, and to dispose of it by his former vigorous process. He has consented to do so, although the terms offered to him are less than those allowed to the National Banks. He will employ the National Banks, too, and at their present compensation, not reducing it. The arrangement in effect makes him the head of the machine for supplying the Government with money by the sale of its bonds.

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The editor of Atchison says the General Assembly will probably begin to run through its bills on Monday.

**Great Fire-Loss Nearly \$200,000.**

RICHMOND, Jan. 29, 1863.

The pork-packing and wholesale grocery establishment of Wm. Davis, Jr., & Son, & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The estimated losses about \$100,000, being, as was learned, loss of \$50,000 on the premises belonging to Wm. Davis, Jr., & Son, & Co., and \$50,000 on the premises belonging to Thomas Wood. The insurance on the premises belonging to Wm. Davis, Jr., & Son, & Co. was \$100,000.

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